

# Advertiser Supplement.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., NOVEMBER 21, 1866.

VOLUME XXXI.—No. 47.

BY DURISOE, KEESE & CO.

## The Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY DURISOE, KEESE & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The ADVERTISER is published regularly every Wednesday Morning, at THREE DOLLARS per annum; ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS for Six Months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for Three Months, always in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per Square (10 lines of type) for the first insertion, and ONE DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount will be made to those wishing to advertise by the year.

Announcing Candidates \$5.00, in advance.

THE CHARLESTON COURIER, PUBLISHED BY A. S. WILLINGTON & CO., City Printers, No. 111 East Bay, CHARLESTON, S. C.

TERMS.—Daily one year, \$10.00.—Six months \$5.00. Tri-weekly one year, \$8.00.—Six months \$4.00.

D. R. DURISOE, Agent For Edgefield.

THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. THIRTIETH VOLUME.

THIS well known religious family newspaper commences its THIRTIETH VOLUME, in January, 1867, under the editorial control of REV. E. H. MYERS, D. D., who has conducted it for the past twenty years.

Devoted to Religion and the interests of the Church of Christ—an organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in the South-Eastern States—of high literary character—having among its contributors and correspondents many of the most eminent divines in that Church, and giving due attention to every question of public importance, to facts in Science and Art, to the News, to the Markets, etc., etc., we deem it the very paper for the Family, where but one paper is taken, and worthy a place with the best where several are taken.

Resides, it is emphatically the paper for the poor man, (and such we all are now) for it is cheaper, style and size considered, than any paper in the Southern States.

As a medium of extensive country advertising it is the best paper in the South-East, having a wide range of circulation, and a large list of subscribers in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

Any person sending \$3.00, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year, for this service.

Persons wishing to subscribe may remit by mail, or apply to the nearest itinerant preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, all of whom are Agents for the paper.

Terms.—Three Dollars for one year; Two Dollars for eight months; One Dollar for four months.

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Address J. W. DURISOE & CO., Macon, Ga.

For the Plantation, The Garden, And the Home Circle.

AT the request of the Publisher, I am now acting as Agent for the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR, an indispensable Agricultural Journal, published at Athens, Ga. Terms, \$2 per annum.

Every Farmer, Planter and Horticulturist in the South should be a reader of the CULTIVATOR.

Specimen numbers may be seen at the Advertiser Office.

D. R. DURISOE, Agent.

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Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

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It requires FIFTY PER CENT. less power to drive it than any other machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

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We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine this UNRIVALLED MACHINE.

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\$1500 PER YEAR!—We want Agents everywhere to sell our improved \$20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds, with upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than \$40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and all other makers. Agents are in-charge, and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Illustrated circular sent free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill.

June 6 1867

An Invention of Rare Merit! Dr. J. P. METAL TOP LAMP CHIMNEY, THAT WILL NOT BREAK. BY HEAT, Burns up all gas and smoke, never breaks by putting on shade; short, and not top-heavy; burning long; in fact, the most perfect chimney known. It is made of metal, and others where it has been introduced. It can be affixed to any lamp. NEW LAMP CHIMNEY CO., 73 Warren St., N. Y.

## The Canteen.

There are bonds of all sorts in this world of ours. Fetters of friendship and ties of flowers, And true-lover's knots I ween; The girl and the boy are bound by a kiss, But there's never a bond, old friend, like this— We have drunk from the same canteen!

It was sometimes water, and sometimes milk, And sometimes apple juice fine as silk, But whatever the tipple has been, We shared it together, in lane, or glen, And I warn to you, friend, when I think of this— We have drunk from the same canteen!

The rich and the great sit down to dine, And they quaff to each other in sparkling wine From glasses of crystal and green; But I guess in their golden potations they miss The warmth of regard to be found in this— We have drunk from the same canteen!

We have shared our blankets and tents together, And have marched and fought in all kinds of weather.

And hungry and full we have been; Had days of battle and days of rest, But this memory I cling to and love the best— We have drunk from the same canteen!

But when would I lay on the outer slope, With my blood flowing fast, and but little hope Upon which my faint spirit could lean; Oh, then, I remember you crawled to my side, And bleeding so fast it seemed both must have died. We drank from the same canteen!

We drank from the same canteen!

## Farmer's Department.

Timely Hints for the Fall Months.

From the Maryland Farmer, for October, a very valuable journal, devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy and Mechanic Arts, and published monthly by S. SANDS MILLS & Co., Baltimore, Md., for \$1.50 per annum,—we call the following hints, which our agricultural readers will do well to remember:

PLANTING OUT FRUIT ORCHARDS.—In preceding numbers of the Farmer we have incited the propriety of planting out a young orchard wherever one has not been planted or the old one has died out. We have so frequently given all the requisite directions for planting that a repetition here is useless. One or two suggestions may not, however, come amiss. Make the holes wide and deep, preserve the top soil for the roots—cart away the subsoil and fill up with rich earth drawn from any available source and mixed with a small quantity of lime. Do not plant deeper than the crown of the roots, and in choosing trees select only fruits of the best quality.

BARN YARD COMPOSTS.—No time should now be lost in forming composts either in the barn yard or the field. The proportion of barn yard manure to rough vegetable fibre, marsh muck, woods' earth, scrapings of roads and ditches, the turf of hedge rows, &c., &c., is as one to three—that is to say, one load of barn yard manure to three loads of composting material. In making up the compost heap, layer by layer, let the lower layers of barn yard manure be the heaviest, graduating off the thickness of each layer as the heap increases in height. When fermentation sets in watch it closely—cry the heat—throwing a stick down into it, and as soon as the fermentation commences to expend its force, break down the heap—mix the materials well together, and let it stand ready to cart out into the field. If the heap is made in the field, cover it well with earth, at the top and sides, to moderate the fermentation process and preserve the gases.

CATTLE SHEDS.—Provide the cattle with good warm sheds for protection throughout the winter. Cattle housed will require much less food and will go through the inclement season with ordinary care in fine health and condition.

WET LANDS.—If there are low moist meadows to be drained the fall season is the best to do it in. Even the most naturally fertile meadows fail to bring good crops of the valuable grasses if they are wet and springy. Let them therefore be ditched and drained so as to carry off the surplus water. See in stoning the drains that the stones composing them are placed below the reach of the plough.

FENCES.—See that these are in good order, and wherever they show signs of dilapidation, let all the necessary repairs be at once made.

FALL PLOUGHING.—Strong stiff clays are improved by ploughing them deeply in the Fall of the year, and suffering the furrows to lie rough throughout the winter, so as to expose the largest amount of soil to the ameliorating and disintegrating effects of the frost. Under no circumstances, however, should such soils be ploughed when they are wet. Where they are sufficiently dry to crumble before the plough, seize at once the opportunity for breaking them up.

EGGS IN WINTER.—Give the manufacturers materials to make them with, and a comfortable place to walk in. Let the eggless say what they will, we know what we assert, that it is perfectly feasible to keep the hens laying all the winter. Give them animal food to supply the place of insects they catch in summer, and let them have a warm place to run into, with plenty of unfrozen water, not snow, and a frequent taste of green food, such as cabbage leaves, potatoes, &c., and remember to supply gravel for their grinding mill, and lime to make shells of, and we will warrant the animals to repay all the care and food, in nice plump eggs—no matter what the particular breed may be. Try it.

A hen without some kind of meat, and gravel, and lime, compelled to eat snow for water or go without, cannot make eggs. If she has to keep constantly changing from standing on one foot to the other to keep both from freezing, she can't stop to think about getting up eggs. If all she eats and can digest, must be expended in keeping the heat of her body, she hasn't room outside for an egg of respectable size, and though her instincts may sometimes induce her to produce a thin-shelled "pullet's egg" at the expense of lime in her bones, her pride revolts against such a dwarfed production, and she seldom furnishes beyond two or three.

Give madame hen the odd bits of fresh meat, and the other fixings named above, not forgetting the water, and make her quarters so free from cold air holes that she is comfortable, and she can't help giving attention to her natural occupation

of manufacturing eggs, much to her own satisfaction, and the profit of her owner.—Agriculturist.

From the Southern Cultivator. Salt and Ashes as a Manure.

Statement of facts with regard to application of salt to land as a manure.

In 1852, I purchased 25 bushels dirty salt which fell from bacon which was stored in Atlanta, at a cost of 15 cents per bushel. I mixed it with all the old leached ashes that could be collected on the lot—the ordinary quantity which accumulates during the year on a town lot. This I spread broadcast over eight acres of thin, coarse, sandy soil, badly worn by continued cultivation, but which had in previous years manure applied in the hill.

My recollection is, that ashes, salt and all, made about 8 bushels per acre. This piece (of 8 acres) I planted in corn, 4 feet each way, one stalk to the hill. During its growth, it was frequently noticed by persons who knew nothing of what was done to the land, on account of the deep green color of the corn. Many questions were asked about it. The seasons I think were good. I gathered from these eight acres fifteen large two horse wagon loads of corn in the shock—equal, I supposed, to about 30 bushels per acre.

Again, in 1853 or '4, I planted another piece of land, on the opposite side of the road, somewhat thinner than the eight acres described above. This land was laid off 5 feet apart. In those rows, I drilled the same mixture of old leached ashes and salt, at about the same rate per acre. The green appearance of the corn while growing, and the great height to which the stalks grew, was still more remarkable, and attracted more notice and more frequent remarks. I did not pay any particular attention to the gathering of this crop, and cannot say how much it made per acre. But of one thing there can be no doubt, the product was vastly increased by the application. X.

Sow Oats.

The corn crops having failed in many localities, it is all important that Planters take the necessary steps to provide food for their working animals, when the corn gives out. For this purpose oats are the best, as they are the earliest grain grown and, if properly managed, yield a good return. We therefore advise all, who can, to sow a crop of winter oats. The black oat is the best kind for this purpose, as they are not so liable to be winter-killed as the white. Sow in corn ground, the earlier after the first week in September the better; Oct. or Nov. will do very well, however. If the ground is impoverished give it a light sprinkling of short manure, harrow the ground over. Sow from one to one and a half bushels to the acre, put it in with the shovel plough and roll the ground with a heavy roller. Do not neglect to make water furrows, which are easily run with a turning plough, to drain off the surface water.

In some localities winter oats are apt to freeze out, when that is the case, the sowing should not be done till in the spring. It should however, be recollected, that the earlier in the Spring and Fall this grain is sown the heavier the crop will be. Oats ought never to be harvested until ripe. If cut green, the grain will be shrivelled, very light, and really not better than chaff.

The best way to feed oats to work horses is to cut the sheaves, unthreshed, in a cutting box, put bran, shorts or corn meal with them, wet the whole with a small quantity of water. Care must be taken that neither too much or too little water is used. If too little water, the meal does not mix well with the cut oats, if too much the feed is apt to sour. Some have the oats ground and mixed with cut hay; this, however, is not to be recommended, as the miller receives the most nourishing portion of the feed, very much to the disadvantage of the animals.

Fruit Culture.

Strawberry beds may be planted this month, and the peach budbed, if the bark will slip. If you intend enlarging your orchard, begin to prepare this ground this month. If your soil is inclined to wash, throw up banks high enough to retain the water, using a level for the purpose. In our climate, we generally need all the rain that falls during the summer, and if permitted to wash, no soil long retains its fertility. On these terraces, the fruit trees may be set in the deep soil, near the edge, which if it is made sufficiently high to retain the water, it will not require much additional digging to form a basis deep enough for the tree. The remaining part of the terrace can be trenched and prepared at leisure. The terraces may be made with a very slight slope to a surface drain at one end, to carry off the water, in case of a flooding rain. The edge should be made so high as to never overflow. If trees are set on level ground, a strip of soil beneath them, some eight feet wide, should be thoroughly prepared, by subsoiling or trenching. In these operations, always leave the surface fertile and friable earth near the surface in contact with the roots of the tree. After the trees are set, the rest of the soil can be prepared at leisure.

Fruit trees do finely on terraced hill-sides. Set out your trees the latter part of November, as they then throw out young rootlets, and get established before spring—making almost a year's difference in the growth. Give out now your orders for fruit trees, as you will be more likely to get the kind you wish, and trees now secured, are better grown than those left over until towards spring. Look over the stocks budbed during the summer, and remove the shoots that threaten to impoverish them by exhausting their share of the sap.

To MAKE COWS GIVE MILK.—A writer who says his cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight persons, and from which was made two hundred and sixty pounds of butter the year, gives the following as his treatment. It is cheap and worth at least a trial: If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cows three times a day, water slightly warm, slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate

of one quart to two gallons of water.

You will find, if you have not tried this daily practice, that your cow will give twenty-five per cent. more milk immediately under the effect of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty, but this mess she will drink almost at any time and ask for more. The amount of this drink necessary is an ordinary water pail full each time, morning, noon and night. Your animal will then do her best at discounting the lacteal. Four hundred pounds of butter are often obtained from good stock, and instances are mentioned where the yield was even at a higher figure.

A WORD TO COTTON PLANTERS.—Why are you so parsimonious in the use of bagging? We daily see our great staple brought to market in a condition that reflects but little credit upon the producers. Bulging ends and gaping sides, admitting dirt and moisture, detract from its appearance and diminish its value. You are more than repaid for the bagging required, and it is a false economy and a prodigal thrift to put up cotton in the usual manner. Try the experiment, and see if you do not obtain a better price by following our advice—Chester Standard.

One quart of neat foot oil, four ounces of beef tallow, and three table-spoonsful of lampblack—with four ounces of beeswax for summer use—is recommended as a superior mixture for the purpose of oiling harness.

Welcome to Congress.

The following card has been issued, and is most extraordinary. It shows the desperate designs of the radicals:

Being profoundly impressed with the importance of the struggle through which the country is passing, and of the necessity of preserving the results gained by its triumphs in the field, and more recently at the polls, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Soldiers and Sailors of Washington, D. C., do in their name earnestly invite their comrades, the loyal veterans of the republic, with all other friends of the great cause of Union and liberty, to meet in a national mass welcome and council, to be held in this, the Federal capital, on Saturday, December the 1st, proximo.

We ask your presence to honor and assure protection to the loyal majority in the thirty-ninth Congress, in whom we recognize faithful guardians of our assailed institutions and able supporters of the principles involved.

Come in your might. By your presence, show how sternly loyalty can rebuke treason. Prove thereby that the threats and insults of a treacherous Executive against the legislative branch of the Government cannot intimidate a free people. Here in the Federal capital must our great struggle culminate in wise and equitable legislation. Here, then, should we assemble to encourage and strengthen our Congress—to those hands the Constitution wisely entrusts the power—to such just action as will make peace permanent and liberty universal.

J. S. CURTIS, R. J. HINTON, A. J. BENNETT, W. S. MORSE, L. EDWIN DUDLEY.

Correspondence is invited, and may be addressed; R. J. Hinton, Washington, D. C.

The National Intelligencer is gained to learn, from many sources of reliable information, that the above call looks to the establishment in Washington, en permanence, of an organized force, to be subject to the orders of Congress. What they may be, and what disastrous calamities they may bring upon our beloved country, Heaven only knows. But the ferocious counsels of Butler, Wade, Forney and others may be carried out by the "sword smoking with bloody execution." It is, indeed, a sad looking forward for patriots from all sections of the country. God rules over all, however, and in Him let us trust.

There can be no doubt, but that a revolutionary movement is contemplated by the above call. President Johnson, we have no doubt, will be prepared for any coup d'etat they may intend; but these continued plots, now growing bolder every day, bode no good to the peace and prosperity of the country. Their recent victories seem to have inspired the radicals with new confidence, and it need not surprise the country, if we are plunged into a civil war, from the inordinate desire of the Jacobins to rule or ruin. The salvation of the country, under God, must depend on the wisdom and conservatism of the American people. If they do not rouse in time, the United States must present the most magnificent wreck of a free Government the world ever saw. The problem of self-government will then be officially solved, and the trials of Republican Government be quenched forever.—Phoenix.

THE REBELS CHECK A FEDERAL SOLDIER.—At a recent tournament in Tusculum, Alabama, the prize was won by an ex-officer of the Federal army. The Huntsville Independent thus describes the manner in which his victory was received: "The thickest ice must melt. Cheer burst forth for the knightly victor. The judges, the president, General Forrest, and K. and Q. said hurrah for him and took him by the hands. The silver spurs were his—there was not a dissenting voice. And just here we have the pleasure of recording an impromptu act by the off-hand knight, which does credit to the heart. Through Gen. Forrest he announced to the crowd that the spurs were offered as a present to the association for the cause of sepulture to the Confederate dead. Well done, son of the North. You fought for your side in the war, and we for ours. You are a piece man now, and no one can say you have not acted the gentleman throughout, and at times when one's patience would be sorely tried.

A colored cook expecting company of her own kind, was at a loss how to entertain her friends. Her mistress said: "Chloe, you must make an apology."

"Oh, missus, how can I make it? I got no apples, no eggs, no nuffin to make it wid."

## Tribute to Jeff. Davis.

The Daily Index, of Petersburg, Va., gets off the following tribute to Jeff. Davis. Certainly the "measure of his ambition" must be as full as that of Mr. Johnson:

When the smoke and dust of this conflict shall clear away, and the record of the great assize of history be made up, and the sentence pronounced on this most stupendous struggle for nationality, they will stand forth no figure so sublime as that of this gallant soldier, brilliant orator, sagacious statesman, and Christian gentleman, bereft of every earthly possession, shut out from all converse with the human family, guarded by mutes, jaiiled by a tyrant, accused by an assassin, trembling with paralysis, blind, manacled, tortured with an ingenious cruelty, which denied him sleep, with a brutal mob of millions clamoring for his blood, yet calm, defiant, and undaunted, asking no favor of the best, and no guard against the worst, save a public trial in the courts of his foes.

Life has been allotted to him well high to the verge of his three score years. Honors have poured on him for more than half his life, filling full the measure of American fame. Yet were his life to rival the ages of the patriarchs, and his honors to double the glories of the illustrious son of David, the bright particular year of his history would be that in which, a chained captive, the last victim of a lost cause, he raised his voice in perpetual claim for no favor of twenty million of enemies, but justice.

A feeble tongue, it may be, that makes the appeal, but the cry pierces the triple iron of his dungeon, pierces the massive walls of his Bastille, drowns the multitudinous roar of the neighboring sea, rises above the victorious nation's psalms, and a fallen nation's will, and will go "sound-ing down the ages," to assure the world that the virtue men call Roman, and the courage they call Spartan, died neither on the Tiber nor the Eurates.

SAD AFFAIR.—The Moon Telegraph gives an account of the shooting of a young man named Lewis Bronson, under sad and singular circumstances. Bronson, with two other young men, were seated together, when one of them offered to sell the other his pistol. The weapon was produced and examined, but there being a disagreement as to price, Bronson asked to see the weapon, and it was handed to him.

In examining it, he held the muzzle towards the owner of the weapon, who remarked to him if he wanted to point it at any one he had better direct it against himself.

No sooner had this remark been made than Bronson placed the muzzle against his right temple, and asked, in a peculiar manner, as the young man thought, "Shall I pull the trigger?" He was answered that if he did, he was a dead man, when just at that moment, the pistol fired, the ball entering his skull, causing his death in a few moments. It is said that he had previously made two attempts to kill himself, and therefore the act was believed to have been voluntary.

DRIVEN TO DESPERATION.—The Boston Voice says a Benedict who has taken a wife recently, was driven to the extreme measure by the treatment he received in a boarding house where he was sick recently. He said he ordered the servants to bring him some gruel on Monday morning, but which he never got until Wednesday afternoon. During his confinement not a single soul visited him, save the young gentleman who cleaned the knives; and he came not for the purpose of consolation, but to inform him that "Missus would be much obliged if Mr. — would do his shaking on a chair, so as not to let the bedstead part." This was the feather that broke the back of his bachelorship. From that moment he resolved to connect his fortunes with a piece of dimity.

The following, says the "Sunny South," is an inscription in the cemetery at Seaboard: "The rotting 'nigger' forgotten."

But it hardly comes up to the one we remember reading in a village church yard in Georgia: "O pious lies for here lies all that kneel, rite where she sat, when she was happy—Our Lisa Jane called home again To join her pappy Live so that you and I may live Jim them and forever pray again child and kokers."

A worthy old farmer, residing in the vicinity of Lake Mahopek, was worried to death last summer by boarders. They found fault with his table and said he had nothing to eat.

"Dang it," said old Isaac, one day, "what a fuss you're making. I can eat anything."

"Can you eat a crow?" said one of the boarders.

"Yes, I ken eat a crow!" said the guest.

The bet was made, the crow caught and nicely roasted, but before serving up they contrived to season it with a good dose of Scotch snuff. Isaac sat down to the crow. He took a good bite, and began to chew away.

"Yes, I ken eat crow! (another bite, and an awful face.) I ken eat crow; but I'll be darned if I hanker arter it!"

A gentleman sent his Irish servant up to his room for a pair of boots, and at the same time told him to be sure and get mates, as there were two pairs together in the closet. Patrick returned with two boots but odd ones. "Why, don't you see that these are not alike? One is a long top, and the other is a short one!" said the gentleman out of patience with the fellow. "Bedad, your honor," said Pat, in apology, "and it's true for ye, but thin the other pair was just so too."

An Irish footman having carried a basket of game from his master to a friend, waited a considerable time for the customary fee, not finding it likely to appear, scratched his head, and said, "Sir, if my master should say, 'Paddy, what did the gentleman give you?' what would your honor have me to tell him?"

## HATCH & PHELPS,

Bankers and Brokers, Nos. 19 Broad Street and 57 Exchange Place, NEW YORK.

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HOWE'S IMPROVED COTTON PICKER!

A SIMPLE and compact instrument weighing about two pounds—pick three or four times faster than by hand, leaving the Cotton clean and free from trash. Price \$20. Orders can be filled by THE HOWE MANUFACTURING CO., 31 Cedar St., New York.

Or by our Agents throughout the South. New York Aug 22 6m34

E. REMINGTON & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF REVOLVERS, RIFLES, Muskets and Carabines, For the United States Service. Also, POCKET BELT & REVOLVERS, REPEATING PISTOLS, Rifle Cans Revolving Rifles, Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade Generally.

In these days of Housebreaking and Robbery, every House, Store, Bank, and Office should have one of REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the New Remington Revolvers.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application. E. REMINGTON & SONS, Lion, N. Y. MOORE & NICHOLS, Agents, No. 40, Courtland St., New York Aug 15 4m

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER. HIGHEST PREMIUM. CLOTHES WRINGER.

THIS WRINGER has again taken the FIRST PREMIUM in the Great Fair of the American Institute—it has also taken the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fairs of New York, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Iowa, Wisconsin, Connecticut, River Valley Fair, Champlain Valley Fair, and at most of the County and Institute Fairs throughout the country.

Over 200,000 have been sold and are now in use in the United States, and no other heard of one that was not liked.

The UNIVERSAL is superior to all other wringers, in having rollers of solid India Rubber, so protected by strong coarwheels that they cannot slip or break loose from the shaft. Its strong wood frame cannot be broken, and does not rust or soil the clothes. Every Universal Wringer is WARRANTED.

We select a few testimonials from persons actually known to the public, who speak from actual experience, and are above suspicion of misstatement.

"My family would as soon give up the cooking stove as the Clothes Wringer. It cannot be too highly recommended."—[Solis Robinson.]

"This is the first Wringer I have found that would stand a severe trial."—[J. P. Higgins, Lovejoy's Hotel.]

"We think the Machine much more than pays for itself every day. It has saved us many washings. We think it important the wringer should be fitted with COGS."—[Orange Judd, Editor of American Agriculturist.]

"I heartily commend it to economists of time, money and contentment."—[The Rev. Dr. Bellows.]

Prices: Large Wringer, "A" \$12.00 Medium "B" 10.00 Small "C" 8.00 Do's Washer, Family Size, 14.00 "Hotel" 18.00

Merchants or good canvassers can make money rapidly selling them in every town. Exclusive sale guaranteed and liberal terms given to responsible parties who gratefully. Descriptive Circular and terms sent free.

The celebrated DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER, which has just taken the first premium at the great Fair of the American Institute, is also sold by the undersigned.

R. C. BROWNING, GENERAL AGENT, No. 347, Broadway, New York. Feb 21 10m 8

Executor's Notice. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN A. QUTTLERMAN, dec'd., will please make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against